

William Fulbright is a scholar, a man of reason and reflection. Some consider him a child of the Enlightenment. Intellectually he is much like Adlai Stevenson or Woodrow Wilson. He speaks of Jefferson and DeTocqueville, but I would venture he is more Hamiltonian in his philosophy. If he were to put this in theological terms, he would probably say that God's special gift to man is his capacity for reason.

A biographer has described him as " * * a complex human being, at times, witty, erudite, earthy, sardonic, melancholy, shrewd, innocent to the point of nievete, and candid—but never indifferent." Someone else said, "Fifty years from now when they talk of Senators, they will remember Fulbright."

Great men and women are not perfected; they endure. They survive the best and worst that is in them to become. In the end, they stand apart because they are real, but in so doing, they are always just beyond our grasp. Most politicians like their constituents, lack the intellectual penetration to form independent judgments and therefore accept the prevailing opinions of their society. But there are always a few who, assessing the circumstances, speak their minds and call us to growth and maturity.

At the end of his book, "The Arrogance of Power," William Fulbright, wrote: "For my own part I prefer the America of Lincoln and Adlai Stevenson. I prefer to have my country the friend rather than the enemy of demands for social justice; I prefer to have the Communists treated as human beings, with all the human capacity for good and bad, for wisdom and folly, rather than embodiments of an evil abstraction; and I prefer to see my country in the role of a sympathetic friend to humanity than its stern and painful school-master."

When you consider the recent revelations of our government's involvement in the overthrow of the government in Chili, Fulbright's words are apocalyptic. He stands apart.

When I left the Senator's office, the long shadows of an October afternoon had filled most of the street. Already the leaves had begun to fall and a tinge of cold passed through the air. A season was passing. I walked on through the park toward the Capitol, warmed and grateful for what I seen and heard. I realized that I had been with a remarkable man whose wisdom, if remembered, could make a difference in our world. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effect of congressional action on the budget through March 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion

over the 5 years 1995-99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated February 27, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, March 13, 1995.
Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through March 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since our last report, dated February 27, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 10, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

| | Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹ | Current level ² | Current level over/under resolution |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ON-BUDGET | | | |
| Budget authority | 1,238.7 | 1,236.5 | -2.3 |
| Outlays | 1,217.6 | 1,217.2 | -0.4 |
| Revenues: | | | |
| 1995 | 977.7 | 978.5 | 0.8 |
| 1995-99 ³ | 5,415.2 | 5,407.0 | -8.2 |
| Maximum deficit amount | 241.0 | 238.7 | -2.3 |
| Debt subject to limit | 4,965.1 | 4,755.7 | -209.4 |
| OFF-BUDGET | | | |
| Social Security Outlays: | | | |
| 1995 | 287.6 | 287.5 | -0.1 |
| 1995-99 | 1,562.6 | 1,562.6 | * 0 |
| Social Security Revenues: | | | |
| 1995 | 360.5 | 360.3 | -0.2 |
| 1995-99 | 1,998.4 | 1,998.2 | -0.2 |

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit—Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).

* Less than \$50 million.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAR. 10, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|---|------------------|---------|----------|
| Enacted in Previous Sessions | | | |
| Revenues | (*) | (*) | 978,466 |
| Permanents and other spending legislation | 750,307 | 706,236 | (*) |
| Appropriation legislation | 738,096 | 757,783 | (*) |

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAR. 10, 1995—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget authority | Outlays | Revenues |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Offsetting receipts | (250,027) | (250,027) | (*) |
| Total previously enacted | 1,238,376 | 1,213,992 | 978,466 |
| Entitlements and Mandatories | | | |
| Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted | (1,887) | 3,189 | (*) |
| Total current level ¹ | 1,236,489 | 1,217,181 | 978,466 |
| Total budget resolution | 1,238,744 | 1,217,605 | 977,700 |
| Amount remaining: | | | |
| Under budget resolution | 2,255 | 424 | 766 |
| Over budget resolution | (*) | (*) | (*) |

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500,000.

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding. •

BETTYLU SALTZMAN RECEIVES THE DEBORAH AWARD

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, for a number of years, my Chicago office was run by someone for whom I have come to have great respect, Bettylu Saltzman.

Recently, she was honored by the American Jewish Congress, along with Elaine Wishner, for her leadership.

That happened 6 or 8 weeks ago. Just recently, I had the opportunity to read her acceptance remarks.

Her eloquent remarks urge people to be sensitive and understanding, to reach out to all human beings, while being proud and sensitive of our individual traditions.

While the remarks are addressed to a Jewish audience, those of us who are Christians can learn from reading her remarks also.

I should add, Bettylu Saltzman, in these remarks, follows a great tradition. Her father, Philip Klutznick, served as one of our Ambassadors to the United Nations and served as Secretary of Commerce under Jimmy Carter. But more important than the offices he held was the way he held them. He called for reaching out when it was unpopular, as Bettylu mentions in her remarks.

I am proud to have a citizen like Bettylu Saltzman in the State of Illinois.

At this point, I ask that her remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

It's a great honor to be here tonight. And while I remember Golda Meir's famous admonition—"Don't be humble; you're not that great"—it's hard to avoid, when sharing an honor with Elaine Wishner and joining the ranks of the other outstanding women who have been recognized in the past seven years.

I don't know if I belong among them, but I'm proud to stand with them, as they are truly people who have made a difference—giving of themselves to make the world a better place for all of us.